

ribs which are much wider than the spaces that separate them. Of these there are 15 on the antepenultimate turn. On the last portion of the next to the last whorl the ribs begin to disappear, and on the last turn they are quite obsolete. In addition to this, the whorls are marked by microscopic spiral striations. Suture moderately impressed. Periphery well rounded. Base concave on the left side, produced into a slightly twisted columella, which shows two folds deep within. Aperture irregularly elongate-ovate, channeled anteriorly; outer lip thin with a slight notch near the anterior termination. The columella and parietal wall are covered with a thin callus.

The type, U.S.N.M. No. 238444, was dredged by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at Station 5425, off Cagayan Island, Jolo Sea, in 495 fathoms, on gray mud and coral sand bottom; bottom temperature, 49.4°. It has 9 whorls and measures: Height, 27.3 mm.; greater diameter, 8.3 mm.; length of aperture, 5.8 mm.

This species differs from *P. johnsoni* in being much smaller and in having the axial ribs disappear completely on the last whorl.

I take pleasure in naming this for our Navigating Officer, Benjamin Barthelow.

SOME NEW AND INTERESTING MARINE SHELLS FROM NORTHWEST FLORIDA

BY JEANNE S. SCHWENGEL AND THOMAS L. MCGINTY

In October, 1941, one of us (McGinty) did extensive dredging off the coast of Florida, around and near Destin, Okaloosa County, and had the good fortune to bring in a great many rare and beautiful shells, including *Aurinia junonia*, *Murex cabrittii*, *Conus sozoni*, *Glycymeris americana*, *Chione latilirata*, *Eucrassatella gibbsii*, and many others, although it was the abundance of small species, many of them new to science, which made the dredging most interesting.

The dredging possibilities in this part of the Gulf of Mexico were first brought to the attention of Mr. McGinty by Dr. J. H. Beal, an ardent shell collector, who for many years has maintained a summer residence at Ft. Walton, near Destin, and some forty miles east of Pensacola. Most of the material was taken from two localities. One, about six miles east of Destin, four miles off

shore, over a rocky coral reef in fourteen fathoms of water; and the other about eighteen miles off shore, south by west of Destin, over a sandy marl bottom at a depth of eighteen to twenty fathoms. Much of the success of this dredging was due to the wide knowledge of bottom conditions and expert boat handling of Captain Edwin Marler of Destin, whose skill made it possible to haul two dredges simultaneously.

All of the tremendous task of dredging, cleaning, sorting and early identifying has been done by Mr. McGinty, while specimens of uncertain identity have been sent to Mrs. Schwengel at the Academy of Natural Sciences, where she has completed the identification, with the assistance and supervision of Dr. H. A. Pilsbry, who kindly and generously disclaims any authorship honors.

It is therefore with pleasure that we present the following new shells under joint authorship. We hope to continue this pleasant combination of efforts; Mr. McGinty, with his opportunities for field work, his fine knowledge of genera and species, and his tireless energy and patience in collecting the shells; Mrs. Schwengel, with her privilege of association with Dr. Pilsbry, her access to the wonderful collection and excellent library of the Academy, to help in the identifying of known, but rare specimens, and in describing the new species.

The types of course, will stay with the Academy, but a collection of this material is on display at the Beal-Maltbie Shell Museum, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

CALLIOSTOMA (EUTROCHUS) FAUSTUM, n. sp.

Shell umbilicate, high-conic, ochraceous-buff, with unevenly spaced white spots on the peripheral ridge; of eight and a half whorls. The nucleus of one and a half white, rounded whorls; the next three whorls with three, four and six beaded spirals, respectively, which gradually flatten out into bands on the next four whorls, the bands separated by shallow grooves up to the penult whorl, but on the last whorl these grooves are represented by five reddish lines. The groove above the peripheral spotted band more deeply cut, with a moderately defined suture. There is an axial sculpture of faint, uneven incremental lines. The base is flat, with twelve flattened spiral bands, the two or three near the pillar becoming increasingly noduled by converging radial impressions. Umbilicus white and smooth within, bordered by a nodulous cord, narrow and deeply funnelled. Aperture trape-

zoidal, outer lip thin. Pillar perpendicular, slightly sigmoid, ending at base with a small tooth. Height 8 mm., diameter 7 mm.

Dredged in eighty fathoms off Lake Worth, Florida, by T. L. McGinty. Type 178635 A.N.S.P.

This very rare *CALLIOSTOMA* appears to stand near the unfigured *C. hendersoni* Dall (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 70, Art. 19, p. 7), from 118 fathoms off the Sambo Reefs, Florida. That is much larger and has seven or eight subequal beaded spirals on the last whorl, ten flattened spirals on the base. In sculpture our species compares vaguely with *C. zizyphinum* L. from the Mediterranean.

CALLIOSTOMA FASCINANS, n. sp.

Shell imperforate, high-conic, white with pecan-brown maculations over shell, and a series of orange-cinnamon spots on every third or fourth nodule on the periphery. The texture of the entire shell is so thin that the iridescent nacre of the inner lining shows through. About eight whorls, the first smooth and rounded, the second whorl sculptured with two heavily beaded spirals, the third whorl with three spirals and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth whorls with four each of the beaded spirals. The second and third spirals are much more heavily beaded than the others, and low ribs connect them vertically in pairs, the third spiral forming the over-hanging periphery, the fourth spiral dropping back abruptly to the suture, which is barely discernible. On the last two whorls there is a smooth spiral thread just below the first noduled spiral. The periphery of the last whorl gives a crenulated aspect to the base of the shell, though the fourth spiral really forms the rim of the base, which is barely convex, with eight evenly spaced, lightly beaded spirals, and further sculptured with fine radial curving threads. Pillar lip perpendicular, slightly concave, callus thin, white, the spiral ribs of the base showing through it. Aperture trapezoidal. Height 11.6 mm., diameter 6.6 mm.

Dredged off Lake Worth, Florida, in about 400 feet, by T. L. McGinty. Type 178634 A.N.S.P.

This beautiful little *Calliostoma* might be compared with *C. veliei* Pilsbry, though it is much more narrow at the base, more heavily beaded, with fewer spirals and much thinner texture. This species and the preceding will be figured in next NAUTILUS.

DOUGLASSIA BEALIANA, n. sp. Plate 4, fig. 2.

Shell elongate-conic, pecan-brown, of about nine whorls. The

three nuclear whorls are smooth and convex. Slender axial riblets begin on the first post-nuclear whorl, the riblets and spaces between about equal, but the spaces widen considerably with each succeeding whorl. There are twelve ribs on the 1st, ten on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th whorl, and twelve again on the 6th or body whorl. The ribs are sigmoid in form, beginning low at the well-defined suture, grow heavier, almost forming a nodule at the slightly angled periphery, protractively slanting toward the next lower suture, except on the body whorl, where they evanesce, giving place to eight to ten weak spiral threads on the base. There is a broad, whitish band around the periphery of the 4th, 5th and 6th whorls, with a slightly darker, narrow brown band immediately above the white band. Aperture about one-third the length of the shell, oval, with a deep anal sinus posteriorly, and a feeble stromboid notch anteriorly. The inner lip forms a reflected callus over the columella and extends over the parietal wall, projecting into the aperture at the deep posterior sinus as a heavy rounded knob. There is a moderately heavy varix about one-sixth of a turn behind the edge of the outer lip. Length 7 mm., width 2.7 mm.

Dredged by T. L. McGinty in fourteen fathoms off Destin, Northwest Florida. Type 178702 A.N.S.P.

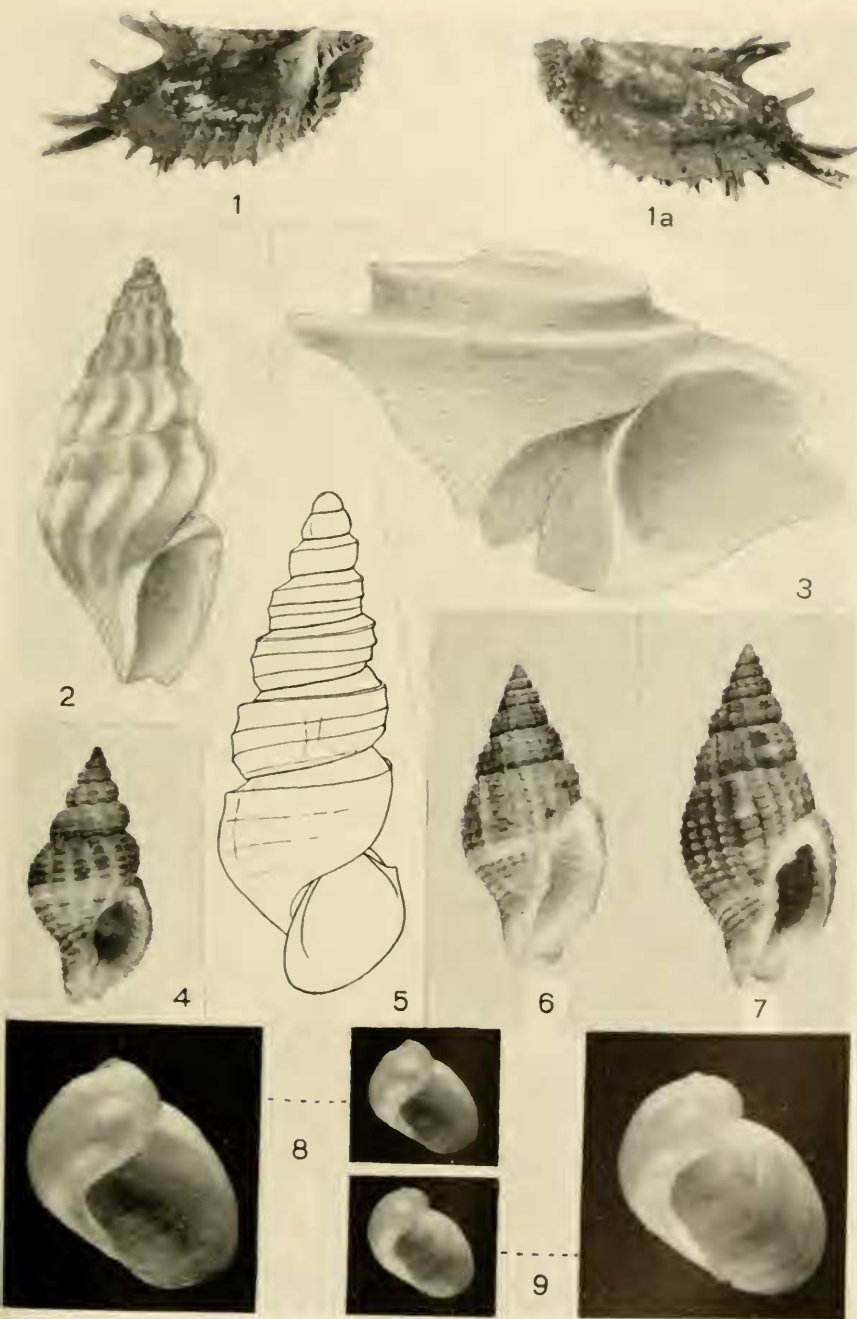
This shell very much resembles *Douglassia enae* Bartseh, but is much smaller and darker, has a slightly larger nucleus, ribs are sinuous, continue over the sinal band, and it has no spiral sculpture except at the base. In all other respects it is apparently very similar.

TRIVIA MALTBIANA, n. sp. Plate 4, fig. d.

Shell rotundly ovate, right side definitely margined, a little produced right posteriorly, transversely very closely ribbed throughout, interstices faintly granular, ribs weakly continuous across shallow dorsal sulcus. Vinaceous pink, with a large, pale pink blotch in center of back. Aperture narrow, moderately straight except at posterior end where it is recurved, right lip finely toothed and slightly wider at center, lip edge and both posterior and anterior canal pale pink. About 30 ribs on outer lip, of which 9 do not extend to the dorsal sulcus. About 24 ribs on body whorl, all but 3 or 4 continuous, but these few broken and overlapping. Length 13 mm., breadth 10 mm., height 8 mm.

Dredged in 14 fms. off Destin, Northwest Florida, by T. L. McGinty. Type 178703.

This beautiful *Trivia* differs considerably from others known



FIGS. 1, 1a, *Pteria xanthia* Schwengel. 2, *Douglassia bealiana* Schwengel & McGinty. 3, *Cyclostrema pontogenes* S. & M. 4, *Phos adelus* Schw. 5, *Aelis hypergonia* S. & M. 6, 7, *Tritiaria virginiae* Schw. 8, *Lamellaria leucosphaera* Schw. 9, *Marsenina globosa* Perry.

